

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886.

SOME EDUCATIONAL SUGGESTIONS.

In the efforts to offer all possible facilities for getting an education in some sections of the country, text books are furnished without expense to the pupils. The books are purchased and owned by the city or district and are loaned to the scholar under proper conditions.

It is claimed that this new departure is advantageous in every way. In the first place—and perhaps the most important—it offers an incentive for these children to attend school, the pecuniary circumstances of whose parents would forbid their indulgence in such a luxury. Although Wisconsin has a law compelling children to be enrolled in school, it is known that practically it is not and cannot be enforced, and one great obstacle in the way of the success of the enactment is the inability of the parents to supply the necessary books. With four or five children of the school age and with each one pursuing the regular studies of his room, it is readily seen that the expense attached to getting an education is of no insignificant consequence. It is also doubtless often the case that the inability to purchase the necessary books, occasions the non-attendance at school many times when other causes are nominally advanced as the real excuse. The presence of poverty is the one thing which the pride of an individual will generally lead him to conceal; and the tortures of hunger are not unfrequently endured rather than to have the condition of poverty disclosed. Almost always the absence of work, or the presence of sickness, which compels the exercise of greater economy, and causes the cutting off of the superfluities of life, makes manifest, in the outset, their existence by the cessation of the childish attention to school. Just a civilized community, no condition of poverty, no reverence or misfortune which does not incapacitate the child individually, should in any way prevent his presence in the classroom.

From an exclusively pecuniary standpoint, it is economical and profitable for the city or district to own the books. Instead of being used for a season and then discarded, a volume will last and be used during the term of its natural life. Instead of being of service to one child it has been the source of instruction to many. The books are surrounded by all the safeguards which protect the contents of the public library, and out of the twenty or more thousand volumes annually withdrawn from the shelves of this institution not a half dozen are lost.

A few years ago Massachusetts adopted this plan—and that state reports a larger enrollment of pupils, a greater average attendance, and an economy in the management of the schools which are very satisfactory and gratifying. The plan is not an entire stranger to the west, for the neighboring city of Waterville has had it in practice for some years with the best of results.

In this connection another suggestion will be treated. The study of astronomy is not pursued in our schools, and without a variety of apparatus, it is devoid of interest and entertainment. Such apparatus is costly, and no ordinary town would try to own such apparatus and employ a competent professor to manage it. In England several cities have united in securing the services of an astronomer with the necessary instruments to visit the schools of the various towns at certain dates and give instruction in his particular science. The reports from over the water give gratifying evidence of the successful operation of the plan. Will it not be feasible some time for the principal cities of Wisconsin to unite in such a project and thus give a practical value to one of the most interesting and valuable sciences?

GEN. W. S. HANCOCK.

Again the country has been surprised by the death of one of its most prominent public men and gallant soldiers—General Winfield Scott Hancock. He had been ill but a few days, and up to the very hour of his death there was no apprehension of danger. The immediate cause of his death was a carbuncle, which so affected his spine as to make his deathly work swift and sure.

General Hancock was 62 years old, having been born in 1824. He was graduated from West Point in 1844, one year after the graduation of General Grant. He served in the Mexican war as second lieutenant, and took part in some of the most important battles of that war including the capture of the City of Mexico. He was in California when the civil war broke out, occupying the position of chief quartermaster of the southern California district. He was soon called to Washington, and was made a brigadier general of volunteers. His military experience was wholly with the army of the Potomac. He took part in the siege of Yorktown, and at the battle of Williamsburg he led the charge which resulted in the capture of Fort Mifflin.

For his gallant services at South Mountain and Antietam he was made a major-general, and subsequently took a conspicuous part at the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. When the Union army met the Confederate army at Gettysburg, General Hancock was chief in command, and General Hancock whether the battle should be fought there or the army should fall back to another position. He did not shrink from the responsibility, but decided that Gettysburg was the place to meet the enemy, and met them there, and on the two following days in that memorable engagement Hancock commanded the principal points of attack, repulsing successfully the grand last assault of Lee, and in the moment of victory fell, badly wounded. For his services in this

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A Remarkable Distribution. The 1885 Grand Monthly Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery, occurred as usual at New Orleans, January 12th. The First Prize of \$75,000 was won by No. 24,845, sold in lots of \$1 each—two held by M. Dittschneid, care of M. Gross, No. 3 Chambers Street, New York City. One to J. E. Hanson, care of J. B. Bann, No. 927 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo., one to Isidor Schwartz of Kansas City, Mo., paid through the Bank of Commerce there. The Second Prize of \$25,000 was won by No. 51,321 also sold in lots of \$1 each—held by J. A. Borsic, Esq., Esq., one paid through Southern Express Co., who paid another fifth to Jos. Wittenkoller of Chicago, Ill.; one to A. R. Simmons, 955 Elm Street, Rochester, N. Y., etc., etc. The third prize of \$10,000 was won by No. 10,143, sold in lots of \$1 each—one to W. A. Turner, No. 10 1/2 Street, one to J. B. Martin, No. 603 Howard St., both of San Francisco, Cal., paid through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, New York City. One to J. O. Broome, Esq., of Houston, Texas, who also drew J. O. Kleinfelder & Co., who hold another fourth prize, \$5,000, sold by J. V. Baras, of the Windsor Bank, Kansas City, Mo., paid through the Bank of Commerce there. No. 23,669 held in San Francisco, Cal., drew the other fourth prize \$5,000, etc. The extraordinary grand quarterly drawing will be managed by Gen. G. L. Dantrebourg, of La. and J. A. Borsic, Esq., of N. Y. on Tuesday, March 10th, when \$22,500 will be distributed by the laws of chance.

Undusted Food. In the stomach develops an acid which stings the upper part of the throat and palate, causing "heartburn." It also evolves a gas which produces "wind on the stomach," and a feeling and appearance of distention in that organ after eating. For both this acidity and swelling Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a much better remedy than alkaline salts, like bicarbonate and carbonate of soda. A wine glass full of Bitters, after or before dinner, will be found to act as a reliable carminative or preventive. This fine specific for dyspepsia, both in its acute and chronic form, also prevents and cures indigestion, constipation, liver complaint, kidney troubles, nervousness and debility. Persons who observe in themselves a decline of vigor should use this fine tonic without delay.

For SALE, CLEAR. A good square-bottomed outer. Enquire at Gazette counting room.

GALLANT HANCOCK DEAD.

THE SOLDIER SLEEPS HIS LAST, LONG, DREAMLESS SLEEP.

The Hero of Many Battles Stricken by the Shaft that Never Misses Its Aim.

Expressions of Sorrow at the Sad Event from all Parts of the Country—A Account of the General's Illness—His Peaceful Passing Away—Brief Review of His Career.

historic battle congress gave him a vote of thanks. General Hancock was a courageous man, and like Sherman, was full of vigor in marching against the enemy. Although suffering greatly from his Gettysburg wound, he fought in the battle of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, and in the last assault on Petersburg. At the time of his death he was the senior of the three major-generals of the United States army. He was frequently mentioned as a democratic candidate for the presidency, and received many votes in 1885, and in 1880 was nominated at Cincinnati, but was defeated at the election. He was a man of commanding presence, of rare soldierly qualities, of many accomplishments, and of outstanding integrity, and the people, irrespective of party or creed, will deeply regret his death.

It is stated by some of the recipients of the lavishly-bestowed Pan-Electric company stock were in constant fear lest some transaction or exposure would bring the whole business into disrepute. As long ago as December, 1883, General Joseph E. Johnston, the eminent Confederate and one of the shining lights in the electric galaxy—wrote a letter to the attorney of the inventor in which he used the language: "If the enterprise should not succeed, all concerned in it would be considered as swindlers." It appears then that more than two years ago some of this syndicate were on the verge of anxiety, fearing that failure would lead to exposure and exposure to infamy. In the case of General Johnston, the benefit of considerable obliquity should be extended. For a Virginian, his character always stood high; he was a man of excellent purposes and aspirations. He is an old man; the annals of nearly eighty summers have thinned his locks and bleached out those which remain; while the frosts of the same number of winters have chilled his physical vitality and intellectual activity. It is not strange that his blunted axmen should not penetrate the designs of the conspirators and enable him to perceive that the donation of hundreds of thousands of dollars of the stocks of a company were distributed for the sole and exclusive purpose of getting influence. The strangest of all things in Gen. Johnston's career is that he should be appointed railroad commissioner of the United States by President Cleveland—a position which his extreme age if no other reason, totally disqualifies him from filling. It is not necessary to be practically or otherwise hostile to President Cleveland to recognize the great impropriety of selecting outcroppings for office where duties take the occupants to every extreme of the country and require for their exercise, minds and bodies which have not been weakened by age.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000.

We have hereby arranged for the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and have secured the right to sell tickets in this State. The tickets are sold at 10 cents each, and the prize is \$150,000. The tickets are sold at 10 cents each, and the prize is \$150,000. The tickets are sold at 10 cents each, and the prize is \$150,000.

J. H. O'LEARY,
Pres. Louisiana State Lottery Co.
Pres. State National Bank.
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature of Louisiana. Capital \$1,000,000. To which a reserve fund of \$100,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote, the Louisiana State Lottery Company has been authorized to sell tickets in this State. The tickets are sold at 10 cents each, and the prize is \$150,000. The tickets are sold at 10 cents each, and the prize is \$150,000.

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing.

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1892.

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. C. T. BEAUFORT of Louisiana.
Gen. J. M. A. EARLY of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

2nd Prize, \$25,000. 3rd Prize, \$10,000. 4th Prize, \$5,000. 5th Prize, \$2,500. 6th Prize, \$1,250. 7th Prize, \$625. 8th Prize, \$312.50. 9th Prize, \$156.25. 10th Prize, \$78.12. 11th Prize, \$39.06. 12th Prize, \$19.53. 13th Prize, \$9.76. 14th Prize, \$4.88. 15th Prize, \$2.44. 16th Prize, \$1.22. 17th Prize, \$0.61. 18th Prize, \$0.30. 19th Prize, \$0.15. 20th Prize, \$0.07.

For further information write, clearly, giving name, address, and city, to the Louisiana State Lottery Company, New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money orders payable and address Registered Agents.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable bitters, is a complete and perfect tonic for the system. It is invaluable for the treatment of all cases of weakness, nervousness, indigestion, and all other ailments of the system. It is sold at 10 cents per bottle.

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Office, 100 Broadway, New York.

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Ladies

Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of **HAGG'S MAGNOLIA BALM** will give you the complexion of a queen. It is sold at 10 cents per bottle.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

No Words

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS' USE.

The Greatest Modern Preparation of the Age.

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, indigestion, constipation, and all other ailments of the liver. It is sold at 10 cents per bottle.

TUTT'S EXTRACT SASSAPARILLA.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL.

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda.

Almost as Perfect as Milk.

It is sold at 10 cents per bottle.

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Firearms, Ammunition, Pocket Knives, Razors, Sewing Machine Supplies. All kinds of repairing done promptly.

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